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THE CANTON TRADE REPORT.

The report of Her Majesty's Consul on the trade of Canton for 1889—always looked for with interest here—has made its appearance somewhat late in the year, being dated 14th June and having come out only by the last mail. The first section of the report is devoted to exports. The business in staple exports was, Mr. Alabaster understands, profitable, and in silk especially it was a busy and exciting season with satisfactory results to operators. An interesting feature noted is the improved quality of the silk, the natives having apparently become alive to the necessity of taking greater care in reeling than was previously thought requisite. Concerning tea, a different tale has to be told. The year's returns showed a considerable falling off, and the Consul anticipates a still further decline in coming years, for it appears that it is now more profitable to keep the leaf for native consumption than to sell it for the low rates ruling in the foreign market. The only kind which seems able to hold its own is scented tea, which is still good and has not so far been successfully imitated by the Indian and Ceylon planters. The prediction of a further falling-off in the total export of tea from the port is borne out by the statistics of the present season, though the decline is not so great as in the year reviewed by Mr. Alabaster in the report now under notice. The next item of export touched upon is opium, concerning which it is interesting to note that the Chinese have been induced to increase the number of packages from three to a hundred or more. The quantity exported was 228,920 lbs. valued at \$123,957. In cassia a falling off is to be observed in so far as the quantity passed through the Foreign Customs at Canton is concerned, but Mr. Alabaster says this is only a diversion of the trade, the bulk of the cassia being taken from the producing districts direct to Hongkong. On referring to the returns of the Kowloon Customs, however, we find that in 1889 there was a slight decrease instead of an increase in the amount imported into this colony by junks in 1888, and the latter year also showed a decrease as compared with 1887. The decline noticed in the quantity passed through the Foreign Customs at Canton seems therefore to be a dead loss. The taste for cinnamon is in fact passing away and a similar decrease in the export has taken place in Ceylon.

Turning to the smaller items of export noticed in the report, we find that the export of cases is given at 5,000,000 pieces. Mr. Alabaster says it is gratifying to notice the increasing demand, but that home manufacturers have not developed 1 per cent. of the purposes to which cases might be usefully applied. Another article of export which has of late years come into prominence is glass bangles, which are chiefly exported to Bombay. Buttons, also, which Mr. Alabaster speaks of as "the jewellery of China," attract attention. The manufacture of brass buttons was introduced by foreigners, but now seems to have passed entirely into native hands, and in 1889 560,000 lbs. were exported. Mr. Alabaster is of opinion the trade might be recovered if home manufacturers would introduce improved models, as could easily be done. Most of the human hair exported, we are informed, comes from the heads of beggars, criminals, and dead persons, and Mr. Alabaster considers that "it is not pleasant to think of its being worn by the ladies at home, even although it goes through long processes of purification before it is made up into wigs, chignons, waterfalls, etc., which supply its raison d'être." In the world of fashion, however, not much is thought of the origin of articles so long as they are beautiful or useful in themselves, and as a criminal or a beggar may have as good hair as a millionaire we fail to see that there is any greater objection to it than to the use of hair derived from other sources. A romance might be able to make an interesting plot by attaching to the hair sold in shops an occult influence in conveying to its future wearer the character of the person on whose head it grew, but the matter of fact lady will be indifferent to such ideas so long as she can make herself look nice. So also with respect to the unabated demand for what are called old embroideries. Mr. Alabaster says that as a matter of fact the majority of these embroidered garments are not old, but simply soiled, and the Chinese must look on the purchasers much as we should regard collectors of discarded tea gowns or worn out tennis suits. He admits that much of the embroidery is very beautiful, but says "the association of ideas is not pleasant." This seems carrying fastidiousness to extremes, but it is all matter of taste; some people might object to use a cushion ornamented with embroidery which had once adorned a mandarin's robe, but many others would think no more of its origin than the wearer of a skunk fur would think of the stink of the animal.

Passing over the remarks on various other minor articles of export we come to the section of the report dealing with imports, the first few paragraphs of which are devoted to opium. There was a falling off in the import last year, which has been attributed to "the high price of the drug leading to increased use of adulterants and an admixture of native opium, and increased smuggling during a portion of the year." With a partial transfer of the trade to Hongkong, the importers sending a portion of the drug direct thence to the interior instead of as heretofore importing it via Canton. To the first reason Mr. Alabaster does not attach much importance, for as far as he has been able to find very little native opium finds its way to Canton so far as the Cantonese use is concerned, and the quantity of their drug, the decrease he thinks

is to be accounted for by smuggling, "for notwithstanding the extraordinary facilities given the Customs in Hongkong for the prevention of smuggling, a considerable quantity was undoubtedly smuggled in the early part of the year." Mr. Mosdax, in his Kowloon report for last year, held that there had been no great increase in smuggling, and accounted for the falling off by other causes. The unfortunate fact we cannot help thinking about is the decision of the Supreme Court allowing the free movement of opium in broken quantities so long as the total exceeds the contents of one chest; must have had some effect in increasing smuggling, but the vigilance of the Customs seems to have been sufficient to prevent this increase assuming large proportions. Mr. Alabaster, however, is of opinion that "better organised the import shown in the returns will probably be largely decreased, the opium being landed before it ever reaches Hongkong at all. There is no preventive service in China. Foreign ships at Hongkong and the ports are carefully watched by the foreign customs, but over the junks, save at Hongkong, there is practically no control whatever; with the assistance of the Hongkong police, and the preventive measures in force in the colony, there is a difficulty in the way of their getting a supply there, but there is nothing to prevent their meeting steamers ten miles off and smuggling in as much as they want." If the system of smuggling here suggested by Mr. Alabaster is ever initiated the parties concerned will probably have good reason to regret it. It could only be conducted profitably on a large scale, for it would not pay a steamer to make for an appointed rendezvous to transfer one or two chests to a junk, and if the junks took on board large quantities the risk both from pirates and the preventive service would be greater than the owners would care to incur. Besides this, the steamer would become an object of suspicion in Chinese ports and would find the facilities usually afforded by the Customs cut down to the least possible; for it is not likely such a business could be carried on without its becoming known. The fact is that the opium smuggling trade requires as a basis of operations a place to which the article can be brought in bulk and smuggled away in small quantities. Hongkong and Macao being no longer available for this purpose and there being no other suitable place the smuggling trade may be looked upon as almost extinct. Some little smuggling there will always be, just as there still is in England, but its proportions as compared with what they were in the past will tend to become more and more insignificant.

On most of the other articles of import Mr. Alabaster has remarks to make which will be probably profited by home manufacturers, and he points out directions in which he conceives there are openings for the introduction of articles of foreign manufacture. But suitable middlemen are wanted on the spot. The Consul says he continually gets letters from homeasking him to mention the names of firms who could push this or the other article, and is in a great difficulty to answer, for in the majority of cases it is a shopkeeper and not a merchant that the inquiries need, and there are no shopkeepers to whom to recommend them. "I cannot but think," Mr. Alabaster says, "that there is an opening for tradesmen, men ready to retail all articles of foreign production; to introduce new articles to the market, and to send in return to their agencies at home petty articles for which there may be a demand. It is no use sending to a merchant used to business on a large scale and asking him to push the sale of feeding bottles; but there is need of feeding bottles, and, properly pushed, a considerable business to be done in them. Matches, needles, condensed milk, aniline dyes, and beads have won their way into the ranks of staples, but at their introduction the merchants generally looked askance at them; and there are numberless other articles for which a demand, and in time an enormous demand, could be created if there were only men to push them. As it is some of the largest fortunes made in China have been made by tradesmen, and there is still an opening for them with good prospects of success, although at the commencement they may have uphill work." Perhaps these remarks may attract the attention of some enterprising young tradesman and induce him to establish himself at Canton. If he did so there is no doubt as Mr. Alabaster says, that at first he would find it uphill work, and we cannot but think the prospect of his ultimate success at least problematical. A retail establishment would not do very much in the way of bringing foreign goods under the notice of the native population of the city of Canton, especially as it could not be set up in the heart of the city. It is commission agents, rather than shopkeepers, that are wanted, but men willing to deal in small lines. The want is pretty well filled in Hongkong, and it is open to question whether the work cannot be better done here than it could be at Canton. The foreign stores here, besides their retail trade, do a large business in supplying native shopkeepers, and gentlemen who were formerly assistants in the stores have from time to time established themselves as commission agents and have built up very valuable connections. If Canton offered as good a field as Hongkong no doubt some of these gentlemen would have found their way there, but it seems to suit them better to stay in Hongkong, where they visit the native shops and house after the manner of commercial travellers at home, introducing to them new goods, which are in turn introduced by the Chinese merchants to Canton and the other towns of the province. Mr. Alabaster's

remarks may, however, be recommended to the attention of energetic young men seeking an opening. Any one with a little capital and willing to work a year or two for nothing might find the experiment result in an enormous success. It is unfortunate that the Foreign Office, in publishing valuable reports like Mr. CHAPMAN ALABASTER'S, cannot devise some way by which they are disgraced could be corrected. There is generally some member of the Consular Service at home with whom we should think arrangements could be made to look over the final proof and bring his local knowledge to bear on it. In the Canton report Mr. ALABASTER'S christian name is changed to "Thos." and we are told that the Mexican dollar "is universally taken at 7s. 1½d." When the historian of 2890 comes to deal with the great silver problem of the last quarter of the nineteenth century this change of the familiar 7.17 into 7s. 1½d. will be a hard nut for him to crack. Mistakes equally stupid have occurred in other Consular Reports this year.

OVER-CROWDING IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

The report of the Committee on over-crowding presented to the Sanitary Board at its last meeting is one of the most interesting and important official documents that has been the light for some time, and the Hon. N. G. MITCHELL-LENNES and Mr. N. J. ELLIOT are to be congratulated on the able manner in which they have conducted the long and laborious inquiry they commenced nearly two years ago. The figures supplied in the schedules attached to the report may be taken as anticipating to some extent the census which will occur next year. The city was divided into 275 blocks, and an enumeration taken of the people living in each, with the exception of those occupied by European dwellings, godowns, etc. Roughly speaking, therefore, the number of persons counted under the direction of the Committee may be taken as corresponding to the entry "Chinese residing in Victoria" in the census returns. The numbers given are 125,901 as against 98,565 in 1881, showing an increase of 30 per cent. The total population in 1881 was 160,402, and assuming that the increase has been general throughout, this would give us a present population of 209,522. It may be taken that the increase has been greater in Victoria than elsewhere, in which case to add an equal percentage for the whole population would give a fallacious result. But when comparing the last census with the census taken five years previously we find that while the increase in the number of Chinese living in Victoria was 14 per cent. the increase in the total population was 16 per cent. Taking into consideration the development of the Kowloon district, and the growth of the floating population, which must have attended the increase in the tonnage entering the port it is not unreasonable to assume that the percentage of increase shown by the next census will be as great for the whole colony as for the Chinese living in Victoria. The Committee informs us also that from certain data given in their report it may fairly be inferred that the householders have generally somewhat understated the number of persons living in their houses, and the returns do not seem to include the persons living in blocks occupied by godowns, though there must be caretakers and others in most of them. It may fairly be calculated, therefore, that the population at the present time reaches at least 220,000.

The proper housing of this large population is a problem which demands the attention of the Government and the Sanitary Authorities. The investigation just concluded shows that there is an amount of overcrowding which cannot fail to be deleterious to the health of the persons occupying the over-crowded tenements and dangerous to the public health generally. The remarks of Mr. A. B. FOXWOOD, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Liverpool City Council, are quoted in the report to the effect that "One thousand persons may live in the best of health upon an acre of land, if housed according to approved sanitary regulations, whilst 500 persons may live upon an acre without these precautions, and to them it will mean disease and excessive mortality." It will be observed that 1,000 persons per acre is here stated as being a large number to house on an acre of land, although such can be done without prejudicially affecting the health of such persons. From the report before us, however, it appears that in a number of the blocks in Hongkong more than 1,600 persons per acre live in one small block the rate is as high as 3,235 per acre. The total amount of over-crowding, taking the gross cubic air space of the houses, amounts to 4,227 persons, but if the space occupied by staircases, furniture, fittings, etc., were deducted to arrive at the clear air space demanded by the Health Ordinance the over-crowding would be found to be very much greater than these figures indicate.

And unfortunately this over-crowding, so far in excess of the 1,000 per acre mentioned by Mr. FOXWOOD, exists in houses of an extremely insanitary type. We do not overlook the point, urged at the time the Public Health Bill was under discussion, that the population lives to a great extent in the open air, and the circumstances that thereby tends in a long line of small breadth no doubt renders over-crowding less injurious than it would otherwise be, but after making all possible allowances it must be confessed that there exists a great evil which calls urgently for amendment. The over-crowding Committee do not touch upon the sanitary condition of the houses, but the two questions of some extent overlap and ought to be considered together. Last year an Ordinance was passed called "The Crown Lands Reclamation Ordinance," one of the principal objects of which is in the words of Sir WILLIAM DUNN'S despatch to the Secretary of State, "to facilitate a contemplated experiment having for its object a permanent improvement in the sanitary condition of the town." The despatch refers to the over-crowding which exists in "houses which are without yards or windows at the back, and which as regards five-sixths of the rooms are in perpetual and complete darkness," and says the proposal is "to acquire one or more portions of land covered with such houses and to re-sell them (1) either after the replacement of the present houses by others constructed under better sanitary conditions, or (2) with an obligation attached to the purchase for the building of such houses." If it is the case, as we should consider probable, that the greatest over-crowding exists in the most insanitary houses, the report of Messrs. MITCHELL-LENNES and ELLIOT will show where a commencement ought to be made, and no time ought to be unnecessarily lost in dealing with the district where the population is at the rate of over 3,000 to the acre.

But then arises the question of how the population is to be disposed of while the improvement of the over-crowded districts is in progress. If there are not sufficient houses for the population there must necessarily be over-crowding, notwithstanding the most stringent rules and regulations, unless the surplus population can be deported. From the returns attached to the report it would appear there really are not enough houses, notwithstanding the large amount of building that has of late been going on. Out of a total of 6,854 houses 284 are shown to have been unoccupied at the date of the return, or 5.6 per cent. For the different districts the percentages work out as follows:—Western district, 151 empty houses out of a total of 2,906=5.1 per cent.; Central district, 124 out of a total of 2,572=4.9 per cent.; and Eastern district, 99 out of a total of 1,076=9.2 per cent. The Committee say that most of the houses returned as empty in the Central district were at the time in the hands of the builders either as new houses or old houses undergoing repairs. There must always be a certain number of houses empty for this reason. If the proportion be taken at 4 per cent., which is somewhat under that in the Central district, it will give a total for the whole town of 274 houses necessarily vacant, leaving only 110 standing empty for want of tenants. The reason that these are empty is their remoteness from the industrial centre, but if they were occupied by the 4,227 persons over-crowded in the centre of the town we could get an average of over forty persons to each house, and if in estimating the number of persons over-crowded regard were had to the space occupied by staircases, etc., the number of vacant houses would be seen to be a mere drop in the bucket as compared with the number of persons for whom accommodation is required.

It was at one time proposed to encourage building at Causeway Bay and to render that district a convenient residence for the working population by laying a tramway which would give them easy conveyance to and from their work. The first part of this scheme seems to have been dropped since the removal of the military to that part was suggested, but the tramway will not doubt be made as soon as the new frays is completed. The Reclamation when finished will afford considerable relief from the prevailing congestion, but that is a work that will occupy a good many years and meanwhile the population will go on increasing. The Government cannot therefore content itself with a simple policy of waiting. Something must be done, and that quickly. The over-crowding Committee say that if cheap means of communication such for instance as by steam launch—between the outskirts and the central portions of the town were afforded, and if more police protection were given to the suburbs, they believe that much would thereby be done to induce the migration of the working classes to the less congested parts of the city. These remarks are worthy of the serious attention of the Government, and some attempt ought certainly to be made to bring the ferry traffic under control. This is conducted at present solely with the view of securing profit for the owners of the launches, and with little regard to the public convenience or, indeed, public safety, for although there are regulations against carrying an excess of passengers no pretence is made by the police of attempting to enforce them. That the launches are at certain times of the day over-crowded shows the desire of the population to avail themselves of the accommodation of the suburbs, but apparently the launch owners do not think it would pay them to put on extra boats for one or two trips in the morning and the same in the evening. The idea of leaving the working of the ferry traffic to private enterprise is no doubt a correct one in the main, but there is at least as much occasion, proportionately speaking, for Governmental interference to secure workmen's launches as there is for insisting on workmen's and parliamentary trains in England. At the same time adequate police protection ought to be given to the suburbs and villages. The new police station at Kennedy's Point is still unoccupied, though greater police protection would no doubt lead to the occupation of the empty houses in that locality and to the building of others. The recommendation as to the removal of the brothels from the centre of the town is also worthy of consideration, but is not quite such a simple matter as it looks.

We hope that the whole subject of over-crowding and the improvement of the dwelling of the working classes will receive the speedy attention of the Government. The same subject is under consideration in England and the advocates for reform do not propose to handle it with kid gloves. We note from a paper received by the last mail that the London County Council is shortly to be moved to give full support to Mr. STURGES' bill for the better housing of the working classes, and especially to the provisions that where premises to be acquired are over-crowded the rental which forms the basis of valuation shall be measured accordingly, also that account is to be taken of want of sanitation or repair, and that where a house to be acquired is unfit for occupation and not reasonably capable of being made so compensation is to be confined to value of bare land and materials, less cost of pulling down. As the Government of Hongkong is largely responsible by its past neglect for the existing state of things it will have to observe a rather more liberal policy than this in putting them to rights, but it is not called upon to show any excess of generosity to the landlord class.

THE FINANCES OF THE COLONY AND ITS PUBLIC WORKS.

The minute by the Acting Governor on the Estimates for 1891, which was read at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Monday, gives a very clear idea of the financial position of the Colony. At the end of next year it is estimated that there will be a deficit of \$100,000, so that if the projected public works are to be proceeded with it is none too early to begin to talk about raising a loan, for by no other means can the necessary funds be obtained. It is useless to think of extra taxation. The house tax is already as high as can reasonably be borne. If the Gambling Farm were revived a large revenue might be derived from that source while the prevalent vice of gambling, which experience has proved that it is impossible to suppress, might be brought under wholesome control, but there is not the least chance that the home Government would sanction any proposal of that kind. It would not be safe to count on any great increase in the revenue from the Opium Farm when the next letting comes round, though we hope there will be no decrease. The only other direction to which the Colony could look for an addition to its revenue would be by instituting a Spirit Farm, but that proposal when it was made on a previous occasion met with a very unfavourable reception. There is, however, as the figures show, no necessity for increased taxation. The estimated revenue for 1891, exclusive of the premium on land sales, is \$1,952,038, and the estimated ordinary expenditure is \$1,674,780; which leaves a balance of \$277,258 of revenue over expenditure. The annual charges on account of the public debt, which is included in the expenditure given above, is estimated for next year at \$56,827; in 1889 the amount was \$55,297, the difference being due to the fluctuations in exchange. The annual surplus it will be seen, would be sufficient to defray the charges of three more loans of the same amount, but it would, we presume, not be proposed to raise more than \$1,000,000, or \$200,000, at once. The sum put down as the annual charge on account of the existing debt, it may be mentioned, includes the sinking fund, and the charge, in sterling, will continue the same, \$15,072, until the extinction of the debt, which will be completed in twenty years from the time it was incurred. The question of how much of the loan has been paid off does not therefore seem to have much bearing on the question of whether another loan should be raised or not; the important point is to be satisfied, assuming a loan to be desirable, that the Colony will be in a position to meet the annual charge for interest and sinking fund, and on this point we think there can be no possible misgiving. Notwithstanding the depression of which we have heard so much of late it is noteworthy that the income from assessed taxes, which was \$374,857 in 1889, is now estimated for the present year at \$397,896, and is put down for next year, without deduction for void houses, at \$445,000. Making the liberal allowance of 6 per cent. for void houses the net income from this source would be \$418,300. This increase in the assessed taxes shows that the Colony is progressing and while that is the case no serious falling off in the revenue from other sources need be anticipated. While, however, we have on the one hand an increase in the assessed taxes, on the other hand the premium on land sales, which in 1889 amounted to \$154,725, in the first half of the present year amounted only to \$8,718 and the probable total is given in the Estimates as only \$13,718, although the Acting Governor in his minute figures of \$50,000. In either case the figures show a great falling off, but the explanation is a simple one. It is not that there has not been a demand for increased house accommodation, for the report of the Sanitary Board's committee on over-crowding shows that the accommodation is far below the requirements of the population. The fact is that the Colony has gambled away its spare capital in wild speculation and has had little left for house building and other useful investments. The present depression will not last long, however, and as soon as capital begins to be a little less scarce we may expect to see the demand for Crown land for building purposes revive.

The extraordinary public works on account of which a loan is required are estimated to cost \$2,536,237, of which it is expected that \$57,135 will have been expended at the end of the present year, leaving in round figures a sum of \$2,479,102. To meet this we have the estimated surplus at the end of the present year amounting to about \$440,000. This leaves a balance of \$1,639,000 required to complete the works. If \$1,000,000 of this were raised by loan the remainder could readily be made up from the premium on land sales and the annual excess of revenue over expenditure. No one could consider the incurring of this moderate liability at all extravagant or imprudent. Whether the loan should be raised in sterling or in silver depends partly upon where the money is to be spent. The amount raised by the last loan was, we believe, retained in London to meet the Crown Agents' bills for payments made there. The military contribution alone, at the new rate, would absorb the \$200,000 in five years, and when public works are going on there are large bills to be met for material sent out. If the money were raised locally it would, therefore, have in the long run to be remitted home, at rates which might or might not be favourable. The Hon. T. H. WITTENBERG advocates the raising of the loan locally, and if it can be shown there would be any advantage or even absence of disadvantage in that course it would naturally be more agreeable to Colonial feeling, but it may be well to remember that the same course was strongly urged when the raising of the last loan was under consideration and that a deputation on the subject came out from Downing Street, which, it must be frankly admitted, pulverised the arguments that had been advanced.

Most of the public works for which the loan is required have already been fully discussed. The most important, as regards expense, are the Praya Reclamation, \$410,323; sewerage of Victoria, \$282,500; Central Market, \$270,000; the new water mains and distributary system of Victoria water works, \$200,000; water supply of Kowloon Peninsula, \$180,000; Gap Rock Light-house, \$150,000; Government Offices Extension and new Law Courts, \$160,000; and Gas extensions, \$140,000. No vote is asked for next year for the Government Offices Extension and new Law Courts, and of the \$180,000 which the Kowloon water supply is estimated to cost only \$8,000 is at present asked for. The other works mentioned are at present in progress, with the exception of the Gas extension, and for this \$100,000 out of the estimated total of \$140,000 is asked for next year. The total number of extraordinary public works set down is thirty-eight, and the cost ranges from \$3,000 up to the large figures given above. The programme is a long one and will take a number of years to complete, so that for the present at all events a loan of \$1,000,000 will amply suffice. The suggestion that the loan should be devoted to certain specific works met with some applause when made by the Acting Governor in Council on Monday, but we cannot see that any particular advantage would be secured by this. The amount ought certainly not to be merged in general revenue, but if it were held available for extraordinary public works in general instead of for particular works, it would probably be more useful. No advantage is ever gained by tying one's hands unnecessarily.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE HARBOUR.

The conference on the question of Sunday labour held on Friday last between representatives of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce resulted in a very useful and interesting discussion. Captain ASHROD on behalf of the Association urged the cause of Sunday rest with considerable force and in the subsequent discussion fairly forced the difficulties suggested on the other side. He admits that if the observance of a weekly day of rest is made compulsory all classes of shipping must be subjected to the same law, Chinese as well as foreign. This, he thinks, would not be regarded as a hardship by the native community, but that on the contrary the Sunday rest would soon come to be appreciated by them as much as it is by foreigners. The Chamber of Commerce expressed its sympathy with the principle of Sunday rest, but had also expressed the opinion that the peculiar conditions under which trade is conducted here render the suppression of labour on that day almost impossible. The sympathies of the members no doubt remain the same, and if in compliance with the request of the Association they address the Government again on the subject it will no doubt be to the effect that so far as the shipping represented by the Chamber is concerned there is no objection to a law by which Sunday rest should be secured, provided it is made applicable to all craft alike. It will then remain for the Government to ascertain what view the Chinese take of the matter, and in order to arrive at this the crews as well as the owners of the junks should be consulted. As most of the junks are paid by the month they would be distinct gainers by the proposed law, for it is not likely their wages would be reduced to make up for the loss of the four days' work. The owners on the other hand would most probably take an unfavourable view of the proposal, but it is at all events desirable that this point should be definitely determined. If all parties can be brought into line the Government may see its way to draft such a law as is asked for, though the idea of enforcing the observance of Sunday by penal provisions is somewhat antagonistic to the spirit of the times. When an old woman is brought before the Magistrate in England charged with selling apples on Sunday, as still sometimes happens, there is generally a certain amount of indignation expressed, and the injustice would be still greater in the case of a coolie trying to earn an honest living and who has never been taught to entertain any special regard for the day.

The observance of Sunday labour would also be affected. It is true the same classes have to some extent acquiesced in a stoppage of work on Sunday at the Treaty ports, but there is this difference, that while at the Treaty Ports it is only work in connection with foreign shipping that is affected in this Colony the native shipping would be affected also. It is decided that legislative action should be taken the best form in which to cast the new law would no doubt be to require any vessel working on Sunday to take out a permit, for which there should be charged a substantial fee. This would discourage Sunday labour but would at the same time afford an opportunity of loading or discharging in case of real necessity. It is difficult, however, to find any logical justification for the proposed law unless we assume a right to impose our religious observances on the Chinese. In order to afford a day's rest to a few hundred Europeans at the outside some twenty or twenty-five thousand natives would be thrown out of work, and to a considerable proportion of the latter it would mean the loss of a day's pay. If the Government says, "Sunday must be observed," it will be at once confronted with the question, why should it be observed in the harbour and not on shore? But it is admitted that a universal Sunday observance law would not work, and if a universal law would not work it is to be supposed that a law applied only to one eighth of the population would work? The experiment, we fear, would prove a somewhat hazardous one, and it is to be regretted that the matters at issue for the shipping could not be settled before the Chamber of Commerce and the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association without invoking the aid of the legislature. From the remarks made by the Chairman of the Chamber it may be gathered that there would be no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement so far as the regular steaming companies are concerned, and work is generally stopped on board sailing vessels on Sunday under existing conditions, so that there are only left to be considered the crews of the few home steamers that may happen to be in port on Sunday. To make twenty-five thousand men stop work in order that these few may enjoy a day's rest seems, it must be confessed, a somewhat extreme measure.

THE DANGEROUS GOODS ORDINANCE.

The Bill for the amendment of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance has been introduced for the purpose of enlarging the power of the Governor in respect of the making of by-laws. The present Ordinance gives the Governor power to make by-laws regarding the landing of dangerous goods, but has been deemed necessary that by-laws should also exist regulating their shipment and transhipment. The movement of dangerous goods is a proper subject for regulation, but in drawing up the new by-laws it is to be hoped that every possible facility will be given for the export of goods, and that no more red tape will be insisted upon than is absolutely essential for safety. Under the present regulations ships conveying dangerous goods have sometimes had to incur a day's demurrage, and as the new by-laws are to cover a wider field the risk of detention will be proportionately greater, and it ought to be the minimum of obstruction with the maximum of safety. The Hon. P. BYRNE, when the second reading of the Bill was under discussion, drew attention to the unsafe class of boats used in the transhipment of gunpowder. The possible consequences of junks with barrels of gunpowder on deck and the crew and cargo passing through the shipping in the harbour are not pleasant to reflect upon. In passing it may be remarked that the flotation power of the particular junk observed by Mr. BYRNE must have been very extraordinary if she could carry a large amount of gunpowder piled up to the height of eight feet, as the boat gentleman said in the first instance, almost up to her mast-head. But it must be admitted that the boats generally used, whether of the extraordinary description of the one seen by Mr. BYRNE or of the more ordinary description with which we are all familiar, are very unsafe vessels for the conveyance of explosives to and from the harbour. It appears that when the subject was mentioned on a previous occasion some understanding was arrived at that a special class of boats should be constructed. This intention, if it was ever formed, has not yet been carried into effect. The subject has now again been brought before the Government, and it would do well to direct a complete inquiry before framing the new by-laws. There is now a very active demand for explosives in China and the trade is an important and growing one, the preservation of which to the Colony is a matter of considerable moment. To insist on a special class of boats for landing, loading, and transhipment purposes would, so far from being found irksome, be a convenience to the trade if the regulations for their use were of a liberal character.

We have heard it suggested also that it would facilitate matters if the Harbour Office were connected with the Registrar-General's Office, and that by telephone, one of the things complained of being the great amount of time wasted when it is desired to ship gunpowder. Having to send over to Stonecutters Island by boat causes considerable delay and when the coolies arrive there possibly some other order is being attended to and they have to wait until that is completed, whereas if the Government had control of the special boats to be used in conveying gunpowder, and the boat was in telephone

communication with the Harbour Office would be a simple matter to telephone an order across to send such and such a quantity of such and such a ship. Any reasonable change for this service would be readily paid by the trade in consideration of the amount of time it would save, to say nothing of the increased safety. The cost of laying a telephone wire would not be very great, and it would be useful for other purposes besides those connected with the gunpowder wharf. There might be occasions when a telephone wire might arise when a telephone communication with the Harbour Office would be a matter of great importance. The main cost of the telephone would, however, be properly chargeable to the gunpowder wharf and a very simple system ought to be devised for the purpose. The trade would justify the expenditure, taking into consideration the fact that the goods now stored at Tai-yau-shan would probably be stored here if the facilities offered were sufficient. If it were worked on sound business principles the wharf ought to pay for itself in a very short time. Instead of involving the Colony in a loss, as we believe has been the case since the competing depot at Tai-yau-shan has been established.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of The Legislative Council was held on the 20th inst. It was presided over by His EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR, HON. F. L. MING, C. J. G. G. Hon. W. M. DEANE, C.M.G., Acting Colonial Secretary, Hon. E. J. ACKROYD, Acting Attorney-General, Hon. H. E. WOODHOUSE, C.M.G., Acting Colonial Treasurer, Hon. G. B. BROWN, Secretary General, Hon. G. M. MITCHELL-INNES, Acting Registrar-General, Hon. F. W. BRYCE, Hon. C. P. H. KERR, Hon. J. J. KEWICK, Hon. H. O. KAI, Hon. T. A. WHITEHEAD, Mr. P. A. HANSLAND, Acting Clerk of Council.

THE ACTING CLERK OF COUNCIL read the minutes of the previous meeting. The ACTING REGISTRAR-GENERAL read with reference to his appointment on the Law Council. He stated that he had been appointed to the Law Council under his own name and not as Clerk of Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I think the hon. member is right. He is not in the Council office and I thought it better, therefore, to appoint him by name. The minutes were then confirmed.

SOME SMALL SALES REGULATION BILL. HIS EXCELLENCY—A suggestion in the Council made to me I transmitted him a copy of a bill which was introduced by an hon. member of this Council in July last for the purpose of amending the law relating to the sale of shares in companies registered under the Companies Ordinance. I then informed the Council that when I was furnished with a reply from the Secretary of State in London that the bill was not to be introduced, I received a telegram from the Secretary of State on the subject in the following terms:—“In reply to your despatch of the 2nd September, I have to inform you that the bill is not to be introduced. I have therefore to inform you that the bill is not to be introduced. I have therefore to inform you that the bill is not to be introduced.”

THE PURCHASE OF MAXIM GUNS. THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table a financial minute recommending a vote of \$1,875 as an excess over the amount estimated for the purchase of 12 Maxim guns for the purchase of these guns. It appears that after the matter was reported home, General Edwards, who has lately in command of troops here, in consultation with Major Clarke, offered his opinion as to the nature of the guns to be purchased and the sum necessary to pay for them. There was some talk in excess of the amount voted by Council. Under these circumstances this extra amount has now to be asked for.

THE LANDING PIER AT SIGNETTER'S ISLAND. THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY—I have to lay on the table a minute recommending the Council to vote a sum of \$2,000 for the reconstruction of the landing pier at Signetter's Island. I may observe in connection with this vote that it is proposed to substitute this pier for one at Yau-tai-yei for which a vote of \$5,000 is already on the estimates. It is proposed to abandon the idea of building a pier at Yau-tai-yei and erect the pier instead.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The Council will see from the observations just made that the amount in the estimates will not be increased inasmuch as the pier at Yau-tai-yei will not be proceeded with and the amount for the pier at Signetter's Island, which was to be handed over for the construction of the pier at Signetter's Island. The vote was referred to the Finance Committee.

FINANCE. A vote of \$80 for allowance for a steward for cooking the food for the Government Civil Hospital was also referred to the Finance Committee.

THE REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE held on the 6th October was laid on the table and the resolutions recommended were passed.

the unanimous wish of the taxpayers and ratepayers, and that the money applied to the improvement of the water supply for future good and thus obtain any possible increase in taxation. The public works to which I refer are the water and drainage works, the sewerage works, the new public buildings, the new market and the new public library. I think we are justified in the expenditure of 1891 in the estimate for the next four or five years. There is a large increase in official salaries and the increase in the salaries of the public works department will mean an increase of upwards of \$54,000 annually, and there are the unreasonable demands of the War Office in regard to the maintenance of the Imperial army which will have to be met, although the Imperial army is here for Imperial purposes rather than for Colonial purposes. Any increase in taxation will be necessary to meet these demands. It is possible that if we ever have a war we will have to pay a large sum of money to the Imperial Government.

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GOES FARTHEST.

Hong Kong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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stomach, cramps, and dyspepsia due to
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Tablets, "They are very prompt and effi-
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Supplied by all Chemists in Tins of 100 and 250
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No. 10,22 號一十二百二第第第 日十初月九年六十緒 日四十月三年八十八百九千一 號三十三百二第第第

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Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Editor.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not sent before 11 o'clock on the day of publication, will not be inserted until the next day.
Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 o'clock on the day of publication, after that hour the supply is limited.
Telegraphic Address: Press. Telephone No. 12.

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A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND on account of 1890 at the rate of SEVEN CENTS per TEN DOLLAR SHARE (or 7 per cent.) on the Capital of the Company will be PAYABLE at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on Saturday the 1st Proximo (11th October) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and after the 5th Proximo on the 12th Proximo (18th October) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order
T. H. TALBOT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1890. [2230]

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LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, AND INDIA, regularly export to all parts of the world, and are prepared to take orders for every item in their List, which we submit.

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COGNAC, 8 Stars,
\$12.50 per 1 dozen quarts.
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\$12 per 1 dozen quarts.
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CUTLER, PALMER & Co's
"FALL MALL" 11 years old,
\$12 per 1 dozen quarts.
City Analyst's Laboratory,
25, South Street, Glasgow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"ARRATON APGAR,"
Capt. J. G. Spruce, will be despatched for
the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 28th inst.,
at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1890. [2231]

STEAMSHIP "OKUS."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
Consignees of Cargo from London, Ex
S. S. Dover, from Bordeaux, Ex S. S. Bordeaux,
in connection with above Steamer, are hereby in-
formed that their Goods, with the exception of
Opium, Tobacco, and Valuable, are being
landed and stored at their risk at the Company's
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
indicated to remain at the Consignee's
before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), re-
questing it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersecretary.
Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNES-
DAY, the 28th inst., will be subject to rent and
landing charges at one cent per package per
diem.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1890. [2232]

THEATRE ROYAL.
GRACIE PLAISTED'S
"MY SWEETHEART"
COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, 23rd OCTOBER.
S. S. LITTLE GRAND OPERA
"LA SONGE A MURIEL."
With the kind assistance of
Mr. C. H. Grace
as COURT JUDGE
and a full chorus of
LEADING ARTISTS.
SATURDAY Next 25th OCTOBER.
"LA PERICOLE."
Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.
CHAS. HARDING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1890. [2235]

THE SHIPMASTERS' HANDY BOOK
BY G. C. ANDERSON.
At Messrs. PALMER & Co., Messrs. LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co., and Messrs. WATSON
BREWSTER & Co.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1890. [2237]

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE
THE New Steam, Windmill and Shrouded Dial
WATERBURY WATCH.
Series J—For Gentlemen, or large size.
Series L—For Ladies, or small size.
Winds in less than a dozen turns; Jewelled,
Dust-proof, Keyless, with all the
\$4.75 latest improvements. A perfect and
reliable timekeeper; reliable, durable,
and accurate.
Series E—The "Good old favourite." The
best form of the original Waterbury; offered
at the reduced price of \$2.70 each.
Orders from out-ports to be accompanied
with remittance for cost.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, Ltd.,
Cores, Hongkong & Shanghai.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1890. [2237]

VICTORIA CHAPTER.
No. 323.
A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the
above CHAPTER will be held in the
FRANKLIN HALL, 2nd Floor, 2nd Floor,
BOWLING ALLEY, the 24th inst., at 8.30 for 9
P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1890. [2237]

CATHAY CHAPTER.
No. 1.65.
A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the
above CHAPTER will be held in the
FRANKLIN HALL, 2nd Floor, 2nd Floor,
BOWLING ALLEY, the 24th inst., at 8.30 for 9
P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1890. [2237]

**THE PRINCE HOTEL AND TRADING
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
NOTICE.
By a resolution of the Board of Directors
the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company are hereby
notified that the 2nd CALL of \$2 Two Dollars
per Share, payable at the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on
or before 1st November, 1890.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. E. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1890. [2237]

**THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
SECOND CALL.
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that
the 2nd CALL of \$2 Two Dollars per Share,
payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-
ing Corporation, Hongkong, on or before 1st
November, 1890.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. E. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1890. [2237]

THE TAIWAN MINES, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
The FINAL CALL of Five Shillings per
Share will be due on the 1st of NOVEMBER,
1890, and Shareholders are requested to
pay the same to the Cashier of the Company,
at the Bank of China, Ltd., or to the Cashier
of the Bank of China, Ltd., on or before that
date.
ALL CALLS UPDUE on the 1st of NOVEMBER
will be liable to INTEREST at the rate of eight
per cent. per Annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1890. [2237]

THE TAIWAN MINES, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed
that the CERTIFICATE for endorsement
must be accompanied by the Bank Draft sent in
payment of the Final Call of 5 per Share due
on the 1st of NOVEMBER, 1890.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [2237]

**THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
ESTABLISHED 1854.
TOTAL ASSETS (31st JANUARY, 1890) \$21,484,434
1890. ASSETS (31st JANUARY, 1890) \$21,484,434
SURPLUS (31st JANUARY, 1890) \$2,101,978,714
STANDARD \$3,221,041
SIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [2138]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
INFORMATION has been received from the
Military Authorities that a MILITARY
PRACTICE will take place, from Kowloon
West, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant,
between the hours of 9 A.M. and Noon, the line
of fire being in a Westerly direction from the
Battery, also from Battery, the 22nd instant,
the 22nd instant, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5
P.M.
All Ships, Junks and other vessels are
cautioned to keep clear of the range.
By Command,
W. M. DEANE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 21st October, 1890. [2276]

**THE MARINBURK FURNITURE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
LACE CURTAINS.
Received an invoice of Lace Curtains, 44 yds.
long and 60 inches wide, of the very latest pat-
terns, from \$4.50 and upwards.

**BRASS & IRON
BEDSTEADS**
of all sizes
With the finest woven
SPRING MATTRESSES
ever brought into Hongkong.
The Prices are, for the quality, much lower
than any ever offered in this Colony.
On view at our sales Rooms,
COLLEGE CHAMBERS,
THE MARINBURK FURNITURE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1890. [2276]

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
Are now showing their first instalment of
New Season's
CHRISTMAS CARDS.
Comprising—
CHINESE RICE PICTURES of a Su-
perior Quality with PIGDIN ENGLISH
SING SONG VERSES.
GUTHRIE'S Series of LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHIC
SOUVENIRS.
FRANK'S Very Handsome American Cards in
Boxes.
Autograph Cards in Boxes with Envelopes to
match.
Booklets in Monochrome and Chromo-lithography
in Quaint Shapes.
And a Choice Selection of the Newest Pro-
ductions by the best English and Continental
Makers.
By the next American Mail we expect to
receive a further instalment of American Cards
and novelties of Japanese Manufacture.
KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Hongkong. [2276]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
AUTUMN AND WINTER HOSIERY
and GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING-GOODS.
Wool, Cashmere, and Merino Pants and
Underwear.
Wool, Cashmere, and Merino HATS, Hosiery,
ROWLING and FOOTBALL JERSEYS and
SWEATERS.
OXFORD TWEED, FRENCH PRINT, and CAL-
CUTTA SHIRTINGS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS, and FANCY KNITTED
VESTES.
TENNIS JERSEYS, and SHIRTS.
DRESSING GOWNS, TRAVELLING EGGS.
SHAWL WRAPS, COLLARS, TIE SCARVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, BELT.
DRESS SHIRTS, TIES, and SOCKS.
TENNIS SHIRTS, BATHING, and SHIRTS, &c.
Very Handsome Photo Albums for Cabinet
use.
New Dance Programmes, Menu Cards, and
Name Cards.
New Tennis Rackets, Balls, and Shoes.
W. Brewer is now showing his original Hand
Painted Native CHRISTMAS CARDS,
which are complete novelties and very suit-
able to home friends.
WALTER W. BREWER,
Under Hongkong Hotel.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
will take place at the CITY HALL, on
MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
Clerk of the Court.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1890. [2231]

HENRY S. KING & Co.
MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.
GOODS of all kinds are supplied on the
most favourable terms for Cash, remitted with
orders.
An Illustrated Cash Price List will be for-
warded on application, or order, may be sent
with any (current) catalogue, if full particulars
are furnished.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1890. [2145]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
will take place at the CITY HALL, on
MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
Clerk of the Court.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1890. [2231]

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E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
Clerk of the Court.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1890. [2231]

**DAKIN BROTHERS OF CHINA
LIMITED.**
CHEMISTS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.
UPTON DRY PLATES.
THESE plates are rich in silver and will be
found to be very rapid and equal to any
ordinary plates in the market. They are easily
developed, give a vigorous image and can be
thoroughly relied on to work in a hot climate
without any difficulty.
Prices—
4 plate \$5 cents
1 plate 50 cents
Whole plate \$1.40 cents
TELEPHONE No. 60.

MARINE HOTEL
HONGKONG.
The Undersecretary begs to notify the Public
of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that the
MARINE HOTEL, situated at the Victoria
Wharf, is now open for reception of the
Public. This FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
is situated on the Victoria Wharf, opposite the
Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after
the designs of the largest European Hotels.
The BEDROOMS, Bathrooms, &c., are com-
modious, well ventilated and well furnished,
and are suitable for Single or Married Persons.
The LIVING ROOM is large and looks on the
Victoria Wharf.
The TABLE D'HOTE is supplied with the
best market can provide.
The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the
Ground Floor, and are fitted up in a superior
style. EXCELLENT AMERICAN TABLE
WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities
and Brands only are supplied.
JAS. EDWARDS,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1890. [1608]

THE HOTEL MARINA.
THIS STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
is now open for reception of the Public.
The BEDROOMS, Bathrooms, &c., are com-
modious, well ventilated and well furnished,
and are suitable for Single or Married Persons.
The LIVING ROOM is large and looks on the
Victoria Wharf.
The TABLE D'HOTE is supplied with the
best market can provide.
The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the
Ground Floor, and are fitted up in a superior
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WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities
and Brands only are supplied.
JAS. EDWARDS,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1890. [1608]

THE BOA VISTA.
BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.
THIS HOUSE is situated on the Coast in one
of the best and healthiest parts of Macao
and commanding an admirable view facing the
South, was opened as a Hotel on the 1st July.
Every comfort will be provided for Visitors
with excellent Cuisine and choice wines.
Hot, cold, shower and sea water Baths. Large
and well ventilated Dining Room, and Read-
ing Room, and well appointed Bar.
A small dairy is attached to the premises.
Mrs. MARIA B. DOS REIS, Proprietress.
THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate
of 10 per cent. on the 1890 Share, will be
paid on the 25th instant, upon the Company's
213 paid up Shares.
The SHAREHOLDERS will be closed from
the 17th to the 15th instant (inclusive).
Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [2238]

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.**
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A DIVIDEND of \$2 per Share has this day
been declared, being further interest on
Capital to 31st December, 1889, at the rate of
4 per cent. per Annum, and a further inter-
est on Capital for 1889 14 per cent.
WARRANTS may be had on application at
the above Office on and after WEDNESDAY, the
15th instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [2241]

**HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR
THE YEAR 1889.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company
are requested to furnish the Undersecretary
with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the
year ending 31st December last in order that
the distribution of the same may be made.
Contributors may be arranged. Returns not re-
ceived prior to the 30th day of November Next
will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims
or alterations will be received after that date.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [2243]

**THE PUNJON AND SUNGHE DUA
SAMANTAN COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of Shareholders in the above
Company will be held at the CHAMBER of Com-
merce Room, CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the
27th inst., at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of re-
ceiving the Report of the Directors, together with a State-
ment of Accounts to 31st December, 1889, and for the
election of Directors and Auditors.
A. O. GOURDIN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1890. [2251]

HONGKONG Jockey Club.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
will take place at the CITY HALL, on
MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
Clerk of the Court.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1890. [2231]

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An Illustrated Cash Price List will be for-
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Hongkong, 2nd October, 1890. [2145]

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Hongkong, 2nd October, 1890. [2145]

**A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.**
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841).
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS.
FAMILY, DISPENSING, AND GENERAL
CHEMISTS.
PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.
BY SPECIAL MACHINERY.
PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.
We beg to state that we import Drugs,
Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best
description only—no other quality is kept in
stock.
Our long experience and intimate acquaintance
with the Trade, and the best sources of supply,
enable us to purchase direct from the Producers
on the very best terms, and thus give us an ad-
vantage which enables us to offer our constituents
the benefit of a considerable reduction in the
price of all our Specialities as compared with
similar articles sold elsewhere.
We wish it to be clearly understood that
our prices cannot be beaten by any other firm in
the Colony; and we trust it will soon become
generally known that, for quality, quantity,
and all round comparison, favourably with local
rivals, and in most instances with those rating at
home.
Experienced qualified English Assistants ONLY
are employed in the preparation and dispensing
of Medicines.
Whenever practicable, are despatched by first
steamer, leaving after receipt of order. Most
articles can now be sent by the local Parcel Post.
All retail orders of the value of five dollars and
upwards are sent freight or postage paid.
Orders through Local Post or by Telegram
receive prompt attention.
A. S. WATSON & Co., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.
A. S. WATSON & Co. LIMITED.
THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI,
24, Nankin Road.
BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA,
Escorial, 14.
THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON,
Canton Road.
THE DISPENSARY, HONGKOW.
THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.
LONDON OFFICE,
106, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1890. [22338]

**THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
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are employed in the preparation and dispensing
of Medicines.
Whenever practicable, are despatched by first
steamer, leaving after receipt of order. Most
articles can now be sent by the local Parcel Post.
All retail orders of the value of five dollars and
upwards are sent freight or postage paid.
Orders through Local Post or by Telegram
receive prompt attention.
A. S. WATSON & Co., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.
A. S. WATSON & Co. LIMITED.
THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI,
24, Nankin Road.
BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA,
Escorial, 14.
THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON,
Canton Road.
THE DISPENSARY, HONGKOW.
THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.
LONDON OFFICE,

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 47, in MATTHEW STREET, WANCHAI.
Apply to
EDWARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1890. 1258

TO BE LET.

TWO HOUSES at WING DELI BUILDINGS, WANCHAI Road.
A BUNGALOW and HOUSE on the Upper Richmond Road.
No. 1 BRIGHTON TERRACE, Six Dining Rooms, English Kitchen, Fowl House, Conservatory, and well shaded Tennis Lawn.
Apply to
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCIAL COMPANY, Ltd.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1890. 1180

TO BE LET.

BANAL LODGE—FURNISHED.
Apply to
HUGHES & EZE.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1890. 1935

TO LET.

TWO Comfortable and well furnished BED-ROOMS; with or without board.
Apply to
Nos 23 and 25, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1890. 1252

KOWLOON.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

"KIMBELLEY."
Beautifully Situated, containing Dining-room, Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms, and usual Quarters.
For further particulars, apply to
2, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1890. 11490

TO LET.

NOS 7 & 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
OFFICES & CHAMBERS in CONTEMPORARY HOUSE, Queen's Road Central.
OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS, TUSCULUM, MAO YIN GAP.
No. 4 CHATEAU STREET.
No. 11 SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 8, GOUGH HILL, "THE PRAX" Furnished.
Apply to
DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1890. 140

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR No. 2, Blue Buildings.
1st FLOOR No. 3, Blue Buildings.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890. 1521

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE.
Possession from 1st October Next.
Apply to
R. G. A. CLUB LUTANO.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. 2003

TO LET.

A HOUSE in WEST TERRACE. Immediate Entry.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1890. 1764

TO LET.

CENTRE HOUSE in WOODLANDS TERRACE. Newly Constructed. Cheap Rent.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1890. 12192

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3, Wyndham Street, at present in the occupation of China Mail. Possession from the 1st November Next.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1890. 12157

TO LET.

OFFICES on the SECOND FLOOR of 2, Queen's Road Central, lately occupied by the New Oriental Bank, also the GROUND FLOOR of the Building, suitable for Offices or a Store.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1890. 11722

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR No. 1, Blue Buildings.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1890. 12135

TO BE LET.

DESIRABLE OFFICES & GODOWNS, No. 13, Praya Central.
Apply to
STOUTERPORT & HIRST.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1890. 147

TO LET.

NO. 3, MORRISON HILL. Entry, 1st June.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1890. 1978

FOR SALE.

"THE FALLS" on R. B. L. No. 23, at present Let on Lease for one year.
For full particulars, apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1890. 149

TO LET.

NO. 5 and No. 6, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE. For particulars.
Apply to
H. J. SAMPSON,
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1890. 12161

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR of No. 17, PRATA CENTRAL, above Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.'s Office.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1890. 12105

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES at the VICTORIA PEAK near the Flagstaff. Immediate Possession.
Apply to
R. JONES HUGHES,
Hongkong, 11th June, 1890. 1181

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.
For particulars, apply to
THE YUN CHEONG,
No. 70, Bridge Street.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1890. 12100

TO LET & FOR SALE.

THE PEAK BUILDING CO., LIMITED.
TO LET.
THREE FIVE-ROOMED HOUSES Nos. 1, 2, & 3, 9, ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE, near Peak Church. Gas laid on.
Apply to the
SECRETARY,
at Office, 16, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1890. 11555

TO BE LET.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK. Four Good Rooms, Bath Room, Partry, &c. Rent \$35 a month.
Apply to
E. J. ACKROYD,
Supreme Court.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1890. 12258

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS on the Praya and one shop in Queen's Road, Under Victoria Hotel Buildings.
Apply to
DORABEE & HING KEE.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1890. 12309

TO LET.

CORNER HOUSE, No. 145, WANCHAI ROAD. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
E. J. M.
Office of this paper.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1890. 12104

TO LET.

TWO COMMODIOUS HOUSES in CABLE STREET, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Rent moderate.
Apply to
G. R. LAMBERT,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. 1514

TO LET.

NO. 5, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.
Apply to
CHAN YAU,
No. 1, Lower Mosque Terrace.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1890. 11688

TO LET.

THE SECOND & THIRD FLOORS of No. 135, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, each flat containing 4 Rooms, Cookhouse, Bath Room and Closet.
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G. R. LAMBERT,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. 1514

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THE SECOND & THIRD FLOORS of No. 135, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, each flat containing 4 Rooms, Cookhouse, Bath Room and Closet.
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Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. 1514

TO LET.

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TURES, &c., &c.
HONGKONG JUBILEE VIEWS—A series of Large and Magnificent Photographs just completed and on view at the Studio.
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Hongkong, 25th September, 1890. 1927

FOR SALE.

Just received from Peking.
AN INVOICE OF PINK.
PEKING CLOISONNE WARE, comprising—**VASES** of Assorted Sizes, **BOTTLES**, **ORNAMENTS**, &c., &c.
W. G. LAMBERT,
Hongkong, 10th September, 1890. 12057

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
STEAM CARGOES discharged on favourable terms.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890. 15117

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JULES MUMM & Co's
CHAMPAGNE, Qts. \$20 & Pts. \$21.
DUPON FRERES & Co's BORDEAUX CLARETS.
WHITE WINES.
CHAU LEOVILLE, at \$23 per Case of 1 doz.
CHAU MARGAUX, at \$22 per Case of 1 doz.
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CHAU BARBEAU, at \$21 per Case of 1 doz.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1890. 126

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE".
—HEIDSIECK & Co.—
MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. "see" BAD FOU (dry).
Do. GOLD FOU (extra dry).
Do. EXTRA DRY.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Sole Agents.
For Hongkong, China, and Japan.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. 1516

PORTLAND CEMENT.

J. B. WHITE & BROS.
Sole Agents for China.
HONGKONG, 11th April, 1890. 12038

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CHAMPAGNE, 1890 WHITE SEAL.
\$22 per case of 12 dozen quarts.
\$23 per case of 2 dozen pints.
PAUL DUBOIS & Co's
CLARET, GRAND VIN LEOVILLE.
\$22 per case of 12 dozen quarts.
\$23 per case of 2 dozen pints.
CLARET, CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
\$14 per case of 12 dozen quarts.
\$15 per case of 2 dozen pints.
POINTE CANE.
\$14 per case of 12 dozen quarts.
\$15 per case of 2 dozen pints.
PAUL DUBOIS & Co's
\$14 per case of 12 dozen quarts.
\$15 per case of 2 dozen pints.
JOHN WALKER & SONS
OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.
\$8 per case of 12 dozen bottles.
ALSO.
CUTLER PALMER & Co's
WINE AND SPIRITS.
For Hongkong, 1st January, 1890. 126

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